

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 14th June 1913.

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Nil.

No.	Name
1	
1	"Bang"
2	"Bang"
3	"Bang"
4	"Bar"
5	"Bang"
6	"Bang"
7	"Bhar"
8	"Birt"
9	"Birt"
10	"Birt"
11	"Blew"
12	"Burt"
13	"Chal Var"
14	"Chal"
15	"Chal val"
16	"Dah"
17	"Dec"
18	"Dec"
19	"Edu"
20	"Far"
21	"Gar"
22	"Hin"
23	"Hin"
24	"Hin"
25	"Hit"
26	"Isle"
27	"Jag"
28	"Jas"
29	"Jyo"
30	"Kah"

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNAACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 1st January 1913.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGAL.				
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kamal Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 38 years ...	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 56 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 38 years; Viswanath Mukherji, B.L., Brahmin, age 49 years.	400
4	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya, age 35 years ...	500
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Hindu, Baidya, age 40 years ...	6
6	"Basumat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sashi Bhuvan Mukherji; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years	10,000
7	"Bharat Chitra" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pran Krishna Pyne ...	300
8	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum)	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years ...	325
9	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.)	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years ...	300
10	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.)	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 45 years ...	600
11	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chandhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
12	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	1,000
13	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 39 years ...	500 to 700
14	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 48 years ...	300
15	"Chinsura Varata-vaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 47 years ...	1,000
16	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursday.	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 43 years and Kshetra Nath Sen.	2,500
17	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhuvan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 44 years ...	300
18	"Dacca Prakas" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	700
19	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Kunad Deb Mukharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
20	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Masumdar, Hindu, Baidya, age about 76 years.	300
21	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	400
22	"Hindu Manjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasimuddin Sarkar, Mohammedan Printer age 40 year ...	300
23	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 48 years ...	300
24	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha, age 48 years ...	24,000
25	"Hitavarta" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ...	600
26	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Musselman, age about 38 years	700
27	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ...	About 300
28	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chandhuri, Hindu, Kayastha ...	300
29	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Senkar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 46 year ...	2,000
30	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 year ...	500

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—contd.				
31	"Kasipore Nibasi" ..	varanasi	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji; Brahmin age 68 years ...	500
32	"Khuinavasi" ..	Khuina	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin, age 33 years	50
33	"Malda Samachar" ..	Malda	Do.	Kali Prasanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ...	1,100
34	"Manbhum" ..	Purulia	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years ...	About 500
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi" ..	Midnapore	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	500
36	"Medini Bandhab" ..	Ditto	Do.	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 46 years ...	600
37	"Modern Hitaishi" ..	Calcutta	Do.	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque ...	6,300
38	"Muhammadi" ..	Ditto	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
39	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ..	Saidabad	Do.	Banwari Lal Goswami Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years ...	300
40	"Nayak" ..	Calcutta	Daily	Panckhari Banerjee and Birendra Chandra Ghosh ...	2,500
41	"Navavanga" ..	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	400
42	"Noakhali Sammilani" ..	Noakhali	Do.	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 36 years ...	300
43	"Nihar" ..	Contai	Do.	Madhu Andan Jana, Brahmo, age 44 years ...	500
44	"Pallivarta" ..	Bongong	Do.	Chara Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 4 years ...	500
45	"Pallivasi" ..	Kalna	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 48 years ...	300
46	"Pabna Hitaishi" ..	Pabna	Do.	Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	650
47	"Praja Bandhu" ..	Tippura	Fortnightly ..	Subu Purna Chandra Chakravart, Kalvarta Brahmin, age 36 years.	100
48	"Prasun" ..	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 43 years ...	645
49	"Pratihar" ..	Berhampur	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 66 years ...	305
50	"Purulia Darpan" ..	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	About 700
51	"Ratnakar" ..	Asansol	Do. .. ..	.....	300
52	"Rangpur Durpan" ..	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ..	Do.	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu Brahmin, age 46 years ...	400
53	"Rangpur Dikprekas" ..	Ditto ditto	Do.	Joytish Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 35 years.	300
54	"Samay" ..	Calcutta	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 59 years ...	700
55	"Sanjaya" ..	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 4 years ...	300
56	"Sanjivani" ..	Calcutta	Do.	Sihnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	6,000
57	"Sanskodhini" ..	Chittagong	Do.	Kaali Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ...	400
58	"Sahrid" ..	Perajpur	Fortnightly ..	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ...	150
59	"Subarnabani" ..	Calcutta	Weekly	Kiron Gopal Singha, Subarnabanik, age 29 years ...	1,000
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Patrika" ..	Ditto	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years, and; Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	17,000
61	"Siksha Samachar" ..	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ...	1,500
62	"Sura" ..	Pabna	Do.	Kisori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha, age 33 years ...	50
63	"Tripura Guide" ..	Comilla	Do.	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Baidya age 46 years ...	400

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	BEUGALI—consolid.				
64	"Tripura Himalehi"	Tippura	Weekly	Kamantya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 25 years	450
65	"Vartabaha"	anaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 42 years	600
66	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baidya, age 36 year	12,000
	HINDI—				
67	"Barabazar Gazette"	Calcutta	Do.	Sadananda Sukul	600
68	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Do.	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years	3,400
69	"Birbharat" ...	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramanand Dubay, Hindu, Brahmin, age 30 years	500
70	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" ...	Do.	Daily	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years	300
71	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Do.	Weekly	Hari Kinson Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya, age 37 years	5,500
72	"Marwari" ...	Do.	Do.	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Vaisya, age 42 years	800
	URDU—				
73	"Durbar Gazette"	Do.	Daily	Nawab Ali	1,000
74	"Al Hilal" ...	Do.	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Asad, a muhammadan age 27 years	1,000
75	"Hablul Matin" ...	Do.	Dail	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shiah, age 61 year ... ..	.....
	PERSIAN—				
76	"Hablul Matin" ...	Do.	Weekly	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shiah, age 61 years ... ..	.....

*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st
January 1913.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Dainik Banik"	Calcutta	Daily	...	...
2	"Darrek"	Do.	Weekly	...	...
3	"Paricharak"	Do.	Bi-weekly	...	...
4	"Sammilani"	Do.	Weekly	...	...
5	"Sudharak"	Do.	Do.	...	...

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Hablul Matin* (Urdu) [Calcutta] remarks that the European Powers have been continuously changing their policies during the Balkan war. At one moment it was apprehended that there would be a war between Russia and Austria. Latterly, there were grave anxieties regarding Scutari and Montenegro. Germany had declared her intention to join Austria, to which France had also assented; England so restrained her actions that no indication was given of any warlike tendencies. It goes on to say that there is an impression abroad that the defeat of Turkey has been due to the policy which the Powers had been pursuing with regard to Turkey, in the past. There have been treaties among the Powers for maintaining the integrity of Turkey, but all these were forgotten as soon as war broke out.

HABUL MATIN,
June 6th, 1912.

It expresses a hope that Turkey may yet emerge out of this defeat.

2. The *Nama-e-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June deplors that there has risen up a party in Teheran which favours the ascendancy of Russia over that province. It urges that good counsel should prevail, and efforts be so directed that the stability of the native land (Persia) may not be shaken and the land may not pass into the hands of England and Russia.

NAMA-E-MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
June 2nd, 1912.

3. The *Nama-e-Muquddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June has got an article on the "Peace in the Balkans." It says there is something significant in the meeting of the three great monarchs of Europe. It surmises that probably the fate of Asia Minor was discussed and settled in a friendly manner. It goes on to recount the advantages which Britain has gained as a recompense for her labour in bringing about the peace in the Balkans.

NAMA-E-MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
June 2nd, 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 28th May publishes a complaint that thefts have been seriously rife of late in the village of Hajiganj and its neighbourhood, in the thana of the same name in the Chandpur subdivision of Tippera. The local President of the Panchayet Union cannot cope with the situation. The victims of oppression dare not go to the police, being terrorized by the evil-doers. The only person who can give the names of all the bad characters is the President of the Panchayet, but even he is silent from fear.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
May 28th, 1912.

5. Adverting to the subject of lawlessness in Kagdi village in the Nagarkandi thana in Faridpur (see paragraph 14 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 24th May), a correspondent of the *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 9th May writes:—

SANJAY,
May 9th, 1912.

Madan Molla, in a recent letter he has written to the newspapers, practically admits all the stories of outrage alleged against him. But unhappily the complaints of the aggrieved have not yet moved Government. Madan is the Muharrir to a Vakil at Faridpore and he is the leader of the gang; he is well skilled in all the intricacies of the law. He advises his gang, and his advice is followed. Certain gentlemen were assaulted for having given evidence in connection with the proceedings under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was done with a purpose. Complaints were bound to be lodged for these assaults and petty punishments inflicted. But these punishments would prevent proceedings under section 110 being instituted against the men for some considerable time. Again, the list of witnesses in these proceedings was confidentially forwarded by the District Superintendent of Police to the Daroga of the Nagarkandi thana. And yet Madan could procure a copy of this list. How could he? Madan stays at Faridpore, knows many people there, keeps

himself informed of everything that is happening, and offers such advice from time to time as is needed. He is simply terrorizing the men of Kagdi village so that they may not give evidence against him and his associates in crime. One of these villagers, a leading man, Gunamani Sarkar by name, recently went down on his knees in abject humiliation before Adiladdi (one of Madan's followers) and promised never again to give evidence against him, if only he was saved all molestation at their hands in future. Indeed, he had also to pay a fine of Rs. 10 to Madan on this occasion.

The whole of the local population are in a state of constant alarm. There is nothing that the miscreants cannot do. The crops standing in the fields are not safe, and one cannot even go to the market to sell one's goods unmolested. In the *hāt* and the bazar, people have to give, free of cost, whatever is asked for by the ruffians. Even the honour of women-folk is in danger. They have insulted police officers, assaulted respectable citizens, gouged out eyes, cut off hands and abducted women. Indeed, recounting the stories of their oppressions makes the hair on one's body stand on end.

ISLAM RAVI,
May 30th, 1913.

6. A correspondent of the *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 30th May says that, in the course of his enquiry into the abduction of the wife of Purna Chandra Basak, a sweetmeat-seller at Tangail, the Junior Sub-Inspector of the Tangail thana learned from the woman herself the names of the men who had abducted her and lived with her for some days in a house, which also she pointed out to him. These men were Basanta Kumar Dutta, Muharrir of Shyama Charan Chakravarty, a local Mukhtear, Gajendra Lal Poddar, a shop-keeper in the Tangail Bazar, Ganesh Chandra Sutradhar, a notorious *budmash*, Banamali Biswas, a sweetmeat-seller, and a number of well-to-do bad characters. The Sub-Inspector, however, has simply stated in his report, "Some men of this town took away the girl and concealed her for five days in a house at Bitka," without mentioning the names of these persons or the particular house in which she had been concealed. The attention of the Sub-Divisional officer is drawn to the matter.

BIR BHARAT,
June 1st, 1913.

Police oppression and torture.

and torture by the police. It draws the attention of the Government to the recent torture case at Khulna. Referring to the article recently written by Mr. Edmond Cox, lately Deputy Inspector-General of Police, it says that arrested persons should not be made to confess before the police.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 4th, 1913.

8. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th June writes as follows, on the difficulty of the police in tackling with widespread anarchy:—

The conduct of the police in political cases. When a serious crime becomes widespread, the difficulty in arresting its real perpetrators immensely increases. In arresting culprits after thorough investigation, delay occurs and then this delay spoils the whole case. Under the circumstances, the police arrest people on suspicion and then investigate. There is nothing particularly wrong in this sort of arrest. It is only the mode adopted in making such arrests that often causes oppression. In cases of sedition, innocent people often suffer through unavoidable causes. In one of the cases against the Fenians of Ireland an innocent labourer was sentenced to death. It was only the intercession of Ministers, who saw the mistake, that secured the poor man's pardon from Queen Victoria. It is no easy task to maintain peace in a country. We hold no brief for the police and we are not blind to their shortcoming. But for the sake of truth we are bound to say they have often to accomplish difficult and impossible tasks.

JAGARAN,
June 1st, 1913.

9. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 1st June draws the attention of the authorities to the statement made by the *Jasohar* to the effect that the daffadars, chaukidars and Panchayets in the Kotwali thana of Jessore, are taking down the names of all the local youths possessed of bodily vigour for the information of the police. This is causing great alarm. It may be that this step is being taken without the sanction of the higher authorities.

10. A correspondent of the *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 30th May says that panchayets have become a perfect nuisance in the mufassal. They are generally recruited from the lowest strata of society and become, when in power, centres of plots to oppress and extort money from poor villagers with the help of *budmashes*. Even petty quarrels between women afford them opportunities to extort bribes. They concoct false cases for litigious villagers, and in the course of investigation and so forth, reap rich harvests of bribes. Instead of keeping wicked men in villages under check, they rather encourage their evil habits. Complaints against chowkidars and daffadars and so forth do not reach the proper authorities, as they are suppressed by clerks in office.

The character of village panchayets.

The writer is opposed to the granting of any judicial power to President Panchayets, so long as the personnel and character of such officers will not be improved by their being recruited from amongst able, honest and educated men.

11. Referring to the contemplated chowkidari reform the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 2nd June says that it is absolutely necessary to make the chowkidari force, from the panchayets to the chowkidar, independent of police.

12. The *Ratnakar* [Assansol] of the 7th June says that, in Bengal, sheep are often flayed alive for their whole skins. It is also said that cows, too, are hammered to death for their whole skins. Government is prayed to enquire into this matter.

ISLAM RAVI,
May 30th, 1913.

JYOTI,
June 2nd, 1913.

RATNAKAR,
June 7th, 1913.

(b) Working of the Courts.

13. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th June says that it should be considered how much judicial vagary and how much general increase in murders were responsible for the great increase in the number of death-sentences in 1910 in India, over that of the previous year. The writer is of opinion that murders are greatly increasing in the country, owing partly to the incapacity and dishonesty of the police and partly to the fact that the slightest cause of doubt in evidence, secures for murderers immunity from punishment in law courts.

MOHAMMADI,
June 6th, 1913.

(d)—Education.

14. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 22nd June says that the date on which a student knows the result of the examination in which he appeared is often of great consequence to him. Suppose two students pass the B. L. examination and one knows the result 3 or 4 days before the other. If the first student is enrolled as a pleader 3 or 4 days before the second student is enrolled, he becomes senior to the latter by so many days and so secures a prior claim to a Munsifship. Many people are known to have failed to secure Munsifships in this manner. Again, colleges now-a-days admit only a limited number of students. Consequently, students who get a previous intimation of their success are placed in a more advantageous position in the matter of admission to colleges than those who do not get such intimation. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

JYOTI,
June 2nd, 1913.

15. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* [Rangpur] of the 8th June takes exception to the great delay that has occurred in the publication of the result of the last Matriculation examination, and to the facts that such students as had men of influence in the University to help them, could know the result long before its publication. It is also noted that the want of a gazette for the University itself often causes great delay in the publication of important University matters.

RANGPUR DIK-
PRAKASH,
June 8th, 1913.

BIR BHARAT,
June 1st, 1913.

16. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 1st June suggests the publication of an *Educational Gazette* on the lines of the *Police* and *Railway Gazettes*, which will prevent an unnecessary delay in the publishing of examination results.

NAYAK,
June 7th, 1913.

17. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th June refers to the very large number of successful candidates at the recent Matriculation Examination, and asks Sir A. T. Mukerjee to consider where all these boys are to find admission, the existing colleges having at most accommodation for 4,000 boys. Where then are the other 2,000 boys to go to?

AL-HILAL,
June 4th, 1913.

18. *Al Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 4th June comments on the points raised in the recent resolution of the Government of India on Moslem education. It contrasts the system of education prevalent in this country with that obtaining in Europe and observes that it compares very unfavourably in every point.

It remarks (i) that in spite of the backwardness of the Moslems in education even in the primary stage, the Government asserts that the progress of Muhammadans in the primary stage is satisfactory.

(ii) That in spite of Urdu being understood by Moslems all over India, the Government is of opinion that there are parts where Moslems have already given up the use of this language.

(iii) That in spite of the facts that Moslems have to encounter great difficulties in acquiring the knowledge of English through mediums other than Urdu and that the management of secondary schools has been in the hands of very few Muhammadans, the only remedy which the Government has proposed is to establish special schools and colleges for them.

(iv) That the proposal which Government has put forward for the improvement of the Calcutta Madrasah, the Islamia College, Lahore, and other schools is commendable; but the terrified public objects to this as it is apprehensive that these institutions will pass out of Muhammadan control as it has been in the case of the Hooghly College, the Hussainabad school, and the Mohsin fund, in each of which cases also a plea for improvement and better management was made in the beginning.

(v) That it does not understand the reason why the management of the Moslem Hostels is proposed to be placed under non-official Muhammadans.

HABUL MATIN,
June 6th, 1913.

19. The *Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th June regrets that Mussalman students seldom choose the Medical and Engineering professions as their vocation in life. Leaders of the Mussalman community should bestir themselves in this matter. Government also should grant special scholarships to Mussalman students studying Medicine and Engineering in order that they may, poor as they are, meet the high cost of education in these lines.

DIKPRAKASH,
June 1st, 1913.

20. The *Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 1st June writes:—
At the present time there is a movement visible on all sides to encourage the study of Bengali literature. This is a happy sign, but unhappily there is now a serious dearth of properly qualified teachers of Bengali language and literature for the schools. Ordinarily, those who teach Bengali are men who have passed the final examination of the normal schools. But the present system of training in these schools leaves the students utterly ignorant of as knowledge of Sanskrit, though the relation between Sanskrit and Bengali is indeed very close. A reform of this state of things is necessary.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

NAYAK,
June 7th, 1913.

21. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th June writes:—

"Malaria and tanks." At present the theory is, that if the anopheles mosquito is to be killed all holes and pits are to be filled in, or the water in them to be sprinkled over with petroleum. But a better way will be to fill in these pits with earth excavated elsewhere in the course of digging big tanks. These big tanks will provide a pure water-supply

for drinking purposes, and also facilities for irrigation and the culture of fish. These fish in the tanks will eat up all the anopheles mosquito, and thus destroy all possibility of malaria. Let zemindars realize this and betake themselves earnestly to digging tanks.

22. The *Kalyani* [Magura] of the 4th June deprecates the action of the District Magistrate of Jessore in having declared invalid the meeting of the Magura Local Board, held on the 16th May last, to elect Chairman and Vice-Chairman and the District Delegates. It appears that this action was taken on the motion of Babu Nripendra Nath Pal, a nominated member of the Board, who enjoys official confidence in a very large measure, but is greatly distrusted by the public, which protested against his being nominated to the Board after he had failed to secure a seat by election. This Nripendra Babu failed to get elected as Chairman and hence his zeal in disputing the validity of this meeting. The District Magistrate directed on the 23rd May last, that a fresh meeting was to be summoned in 15 days, but Nripendra Babu, as the Chairman now in office, has not yet issued the necessary notice for this meeting, so that it cannot meet within 15 days from the 23rd May, since 15 days must elapse between the date of notifying the meeting and the date of the actual meeting. Furthermore, a member of the Board, Babu Purna Chandra Sarkar, appealed to the District Magistrate for information as to the reasons why the meeting of the 16th May had been held illegal, and he was asked to apply to Nripendra Babu for the necessary papers. Nripendra Babu has been appealed to, but so far he has failed to furnish the papers.

KALYANI,
June 4th, 1913.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

23. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th June does not favour the proposed route for the projected Railway line from Nabharan on the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Satkhira, and suggests that a route parallel to the District Board road would be most convenient as offering greatest facilities for goods and passenger traffic. It will also afford facilities of communication to the inhabitants of the northern part of the Basirhat Sub-Division.

MOHAMMADI,
June 6th, 1913.

24. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 4th June writes in English:—

The Assam-Bengal Railway and its effect on agriculture.

For the last few years, we have been observing one fact that the agriculture of the district has been greatly hampered by the construction of the Railway. The Railway has passed through the whole length of the district, dividing it into two parts, and the number of bridges requisite for allowing passages of water from one side of the Railway to the other is very small, and the result is that the water on one side of the railway reaches a level three or four feet higher than that of the other side.

Moreover, all the water that is accumulated in the hills flows downwards to the west, and there is a great pressure of accumulated water on the eastern side, which remains for days together in a stagnant condition before it is completely drained off. This stagnancy of water often proves harmful and fatal to all the crops on the eastern side. The crops on the western side near the bridges also suffer no less from the rushing flow of water under the bridges.

If the crops are thus damaged and destroyed annually, the future of the poor cultivators may be well imagined. Thus, the annual losses are driving them to a general impoverishment, and the only thing which is the main cause of these evils is the want of sufficient number of bridges and the excessive accumulation of water on one side.

The slope of the hills on the east of the railway extends to a tract of many miles, and the rainfall over such a large hilly area is enormous, and this huge quantity is now obstructed in its natural flow by the barrier caused by the railway. It is not uncommon that though there is no rain in the plains, still water begins to accumulate to a considerably higher level on the eastern side of the railway, and this sheet of water has scarcely a free passage through the small openings in the railway. The district has, on the other

TIPPERA GUIDE,
June 4th, 1913.

hand, got no such big rivers as can easily drain off rain water of the hills, and consequently, the water of the hills rolls down by various diversified channels, leading to the plains.

Now, we think that every one will admit the immediate necessity of constructing sufficient number of bridges on the railway for expediting a free and easy flow of water from one side of the railway to the other, and we have already shown that the railway, as it stands at present, has been contributing a great deal to the general impoverishment of the district.

The means suggested for remedying these recurring evils may no doubt entail some loss on the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, still they are so threatening in their nature, so far as the future condition of agriculture in the district is concerned, that they ought to be removed by the construction of a sufficient number of bridges.

We draw the attention of the benign Government to this public grievance.

NABAVANGA,
May 30th, 1913.

25. The *Nabavanga* [Chandpur] of the 30th May complains of insufficient accommodation for passengers at Chandpur Kalibari station on the Assam-Bengal Railway. It also

Complaints in regard to the Assam-Bengal Railway.

complains that, on this Railway, passenger trains are usually overcrowded, and passengers are forced occasionally to travel in waggons, and that in the majority of stations there is no provision for supplying drinking water to the passengers.

DIKPRAKASH,
June 1st, 1913.

26. The *Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 1st June writes in English:—

A railway complaint.

Rangpur is a large railway station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. As at Howrah, Sealdah, and similar other stations of some importance, arrangements have been made for whole time supply of tickets at this station. But it is a matter of regret that in spite of this arrangement, tickets are sold not earlier than half an hour before the arrival of a train. The result is that there is a great rush towards the ticket window, and many fail to get tickets in time. We draw the attention of the railway authorities to this matter of public grievance.

NAYAK,
June 5th, 1913.

27. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th June publishes a complaint to the effect that there is no waiting room at Brahmanberia Railway station, so that, in this rainy season,

Ibid

female travellers are put to the greatest suffering.

(h)—General.

ANANTA BASAK
PATRIKA,
June 5th, 1913.

28. With reference to its article on the Barisal Conspiracy Case noticed in paragraph 37 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 7th June, 1913, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th June writes:—

The Barisal conspiracy case:
A correction.

Since the publication of the above article information has been received as to the charges against the accused and the evidence on which the police have arrested them. The men have been duly brought before the Courts. The police have simply done their duty. So there is no longer any justification for the panic to which we referred in our last article on the strength of what we had read in our contemporaries. So we take this occasion to publicly rectify the mistake we made.

SURAJ,
June 9th, 1913.

29. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 9th June writes that all Bengal is alarmed to hear that a case under section 121 A has been started at Barisal. It is mad to think that these

The Barisal Conspiracy Case.

harebrained, thoughtless youths, simply because they got together some fire-arms or ammunition and committed some dacoities, are going to bring down the British Raj like a house of cards. The public are, therefore, unanimous in demanding that these men should be charged with thefts or dacoities or contravention of the provisions of the Arms Act, and that the whole country should not be thrown into excitement by the ridiculous charge of conspiring to wage war against the King-Emperor being brought against them.

JYOTI,
June 2nd, 1913.

30. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 2nd June prays the Government to bring the Insurance Act into operation without delay, and check the accounts of Insurance

Insurance Act.

Companies, many of which are undoubtedly fraudulent concerns.

31. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th June remarks that the reason why the report of the Nicholson Committee has not been published is that it has not come up to the Secretary of State for India's expectations. It understands from the article in the *Times*, that it has recommended the reduction in the Army in India.

DAINIK BHARAT,
MIRZA,
June 7th, 1913.

The paper urges that the reduction is justifiable on the grounds (i) that the cause which led to the increase of the army, viz., the Russian menace, has now disappeared (ii) that the peoples in India are peace-loving and loyal and are also armed. It hopes that when the recommendations of the Committee come up for consideration before the Indian Government, Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member, will strongly support them, as he is understood to have supported Lord Nicholson on the Committee.

32. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th June strongly supports the proposal made by Government to the effect that every pilgrim to Hedjaz should be compelled to buy a return ticket. The writer thinks that it is against the spirit and teaching of Islam that poor people should undertake pilgrimages to Hedjaz by begging or ruining themselves and their families. This is said to be also the general opinion of the Mussalma community.

MOHAMMADI,
June 6th, 1913.

33. The *Hablul Matin* (Urdu) [Calcutta] of the 4th June also approves of the proposal regarding the compulsory buying of return tickets by pilgrims to Mecca; but suggests that (i) the monopoly of carrying pilgrims to and from Mecca should not be given to any one particular company, (ii) the pilgrims should be allowed a reasonable limit of time for visiting places of pilgrimage, and (iii) if in case a passenger is unable to return, the value of the return half of his ticket should be refunded.

HABUL MATIN,
(URDU),
June 4th, 1913.

Ibid.

34. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th June writes:—

HABUL MATIN,
June 6th, 1913.

The idea of monopoly is strongly to be deprecated. But we approve of the compulsory purchase of return tickets.

35. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 4th June, however, says that the recent resolution of the Government regarding the Mecca pilgrims has created a consternation in the public mind, which they construe as restricting their right to pilgrimage. It opposes the idea of giving the monopoly of carrying pilgrims to a single company. It regrets that Moslem pilgrims are not allowed to enjoy the privilege of travelling on reduced fares, which is enjoyed by Hindus and Christians during their religious festivals. In conclusion, it observes that so long as Indians do not enjoy the right of being associated in the Government of their country, there cannot be any possibility of their grievances being redressed. The country cannot be expected to get her rights and privileges from sham legislative councils.

AL-HILAL,
June 4th, 1913.

36. The *Chinsurah Vartavaha* [Chinsurah] of the 8th June speaks of the urgent necessity of official action being taken on the recommendations of the committee which reported a year ago on the salaries of the clerks of the Public Works Department. These clerks are waiting for some increase in their meagre salaries, and, considering the high prices of food-stuff, it prays Government to make no further delay in the matter but issue its orders with promptness.

CHINSURA VARTAVAH,
June 8th, 1913.

37. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 9th June supports the proposal to give Behar a High Court of her own. The presence of such a court in any locality, with its bench of independent judges, is bound to improve the administration of justice, specially criminal justice, in all the adjacent area.

SURAJ,
June 9th, 1913.

38. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 7th June notices the fact that only a few of the recipients of the Birthday honours are Bengalis, and credits the Government with good sense in not burdening weak Bengalis with big heavy titles.

PARICHARAK,
June 7th, 1913.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 6th, 1913.

39. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th June thinks that Rai Sahib Dines Chandra Sen should have been honoured with a higher title. Any way it is very well deserved. It suggests that, like the Mahamahopadhyaya for Sanskrit learning, there should be a special title for literary men of mark in the different vernacular literatures.

BIR BHARAT
June 1st, 1913.

40. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] remarks that the Government of Bengal was not justified in financing Mr. Meridith, bailiff, for conducting his defence. It says that there has been a misunderstanding on the part of the Government, as the case was not against Mr. Meridith in his capacity as bailiff, but against him personally for assaulting the prosecutrix.

TRIPURA HITAIK,
May 29th, 1913.

41. The *Tripura Hitaiik* [Comilla] of the 28th May protests against the choice of Homna Srimaddi to be the head-quarters of the new sub-division proposed to be created in the District of Tippera, on the ground that it is separated from the main part of the area of the new sub-division lying East and South by many rivers and streams big and small. People living in this area will therefore find communication with the new sub-divisional head-quarters very difficult. In fact, if the new head-quarters are to be located in an out-of-the-way corner of the district, difficulties are bound to arise. Let a central place be chosen for the head-quarters of the new sub-division. Panchpukuria or Muradnagar would perhaps be the best choice for the purpose.

JASOHAR,
May 31st, 1913.

42. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 31st May regrets that the King-Emperor has thought fit to reject Mr. Tilak's petition for his release a year before the expiry of the full term of his sentence. The bestowal of the favour sought by Mr. Tilak would have made him the most loyal subject of his Imperial Majesty.

BIR BHARAT,
June 1st, 1913.

43. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] says that Government will earn nothing but gratitude by releasing Mr. Tilak from Jail.

BIR BHARAT,
June 1st, 1913.

44. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 1st June, in referring to the figures lately published by Sir Henry Cotton regarding the number of persons sentenced to be hanged, says that capital punishment has gone out of vogue in many civilized countries. It remarks that it is very much in favour with the Civilian Judges in this country, which is the result of union of Judicial and Executive functions in one and the same officer.

It also refers to the large number of cases of capital punishment in the United Provinces and contrasts it with the low figures for Bengal, and enquires the reason thereof.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 6th, 1913.

45. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th June refers to the ignorance of the vernaculars on the part of the Officials and a knowledge of high officials, which tends to keep the rulers and the ruled apart and prevents the former from getting first-hand reliable knowledge of the feelings of the latter, and suggests that to remove these inconveniences it is the bounden duty of Government to encourage high officials to acquire a knowledge of the vernaculars. And a simple practical knowledge of these languages can be obtained without any great difficulty, if only officials mingle with the people and try to talk in the latter's tongue. It is a matter fraught with immense possibilities of good for the country.

CHARY MINIR,
June 3rd, 1913.

46. The *Charu Minir* [Mymensingh] of the 3rd June says that the greatest problem that faces the Government of India in these days is that of India's poverty. Unless this is solved in time, the discontent and unrest which now lie confined to the community of educated young men, may spread to every stratum of the Indian society. The only means of removing India's poverty is to develop agriculture, industry and commerce in the country, and to this end it is necessary that

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

46. The *Charu Minir* [Mymensingh] of the 3rd June says that the greatest problem that faces the Government of India in these days is that of India's poverty. Unless this is solved in time, the discontent and unrest which now lie confined to the community of educated young men, may spread to every stratum of the Indian society. The only means of removing India's poverty is to develop agriculture, industry and commerce in the country, and to this end it is necessary that

suitable educational facilities should be extensively given to the people of the country. This, however, is not being done. It is a matter that should engage the best attention of the Government.

47. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th June, referring to the movement to celebrate the Viceroy's birthday,

The movement to celebrate the Viceroy's birthday. writes:—

As the King is not amongst us, his representative is entitled to the divine honours which all Hindus pay to Royalty. So it is incumbent on all Hindus to do their best in celebrating Lord Hardinge's birthday. It is necessary that the abhorrence expressed at the Delhi outrage on all sides should find expression in action, and Lord Hardinge's birthday seems to afford a suitable occasion for such expression. Such an occasion is most favourable for awakening, in the hearts of the people, a feeling of love for their rulers. Observances like these, performed by the people from a sense of duty, out of a desire for the welfare of the rulers, are likely to leave a lasting impression behind for good. Let there be a public agitation to celebrate auspicious days like these as a day of religious festivity by all classes of the population. It is the bounden duty of all loyal subjects to do this or take some other steps to perpetuate the memory of days like these.

48. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June writes:

"Our loyalty." To-day is the King's birthday and this is an occasion for emphasising the truth that we Indians worship the King as a divine personage. When His Majesty came to Calcutta, the reverence which the Bengali showed towards him sprang from this source. Even the men who manufactured bombs never did, and never will, display any spirit of ill-will towards the King-Emperor. And the respect on the part of the Bengali people for the English race is no less. There is no other Indian people who have sacrificed their all in serving the English people. What other Indian race has imitated the English to the extent the Bengalis have done?

But sad to say, the police, acting on hints from some stupid, arrogant and shortsighted officials, have, by their pricks, driven us to the verge of madness. We are all of us marked men, *dagi*, criminals—Surendranath, Bhupendranath, Motilal, Krishnakumar, Bepin Chandra, Panchkari, Suresh Chandra, Syamsundar—all of us who dabble in politics, who conduct newspapers, make speeches and so on. They are all spied on by detectives. If you distrust in this fashion people who have sacrificed their temporal and spiritual interests for your sake, who have given up their religions and taken to heterodox food and modes of life in imitation of your ways, so as to transform themselves into *bilati* monkeys, will such people, if you repeatedly set spies on them, really ever regard you in a favourable and friendly light and reverence you? The fact is there is less of the seditious spirit among the Surendras and the Bhupendras than among your Government servants. It is the Bankim Chandras, Nabin Chandras, Rangalals, Jogendranaths, and Dwijendralals (all Deputy Magistrates) who have popularized the spirit of patriotism more than any Rabindranath. We believe there are many Bengali and Indian police officers who know who the real anarchists, political criminals, and dacoits are. But they do not speak out partly for fear of their lives, but more because they feel that their European superiors do not properly appreciate their merit. You talk of prestige, but does your prestige stand very high when almost all the recent political murders remain undetected? We Bengalis are prepared to co-operate with you whole-heartedly in maintaining British rule, but you must know how properly to make us work. After all, all these political crimes and anarchism are the outcome of defects on your part, defective education, administration, and so on. It is not educated India which is responsible for them. And you yourselves must atone for your own sins.

A confession of faith by the *Nayak*.

49. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th June writes:—

The *Nayak* is a loyal paper, which talks the plain truth in simple language, without resorting to the petty hypocrisy of some other Bengali journalists, many of whom sometimes hide the truth and play the part of sycophants, honey on their tongues, but gall in their stomachs. The *Nayak* has faith in the ruling race. It knows that no injustice will be done under

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
June 5th, 1913.

NAYAK,
June 3rd, 1913.

NAYAK,
June 7th, 1913.

the present regime. It is for lack of this faith that the other papers dare not speak out the truth.

MOHAMMADI,
June 8th, 1913.

The Englishmen's friendship
for Mussalmans.

50. The Mohammadi [Calcutta] of the 8th
June says:—

The *Englishman* has called it foolish on the part of Indian Mussalmans to have sent 50 lakhs of rupees to Turkey. At last the leaders of the Indian Mussalman community have surely realized what sort of a friend the *Englishman* is to Mussalmans. Is our contemporary afraid of the growth of friendship and fellow-feeling between Indian and Turkish Mussalmans?

JAGARAM,
June 1st, 1913.

Honour for a Bengali in
America.

51. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 1st June, referring to the fact that one Akshay Kumar Mazumdar has recently been naturalized as an

American citizen in the United States, remarks:—

Look at this example of liberalism on the part of the Americans, which is never imitated in British Colonies like Canada or South Africa. These colonists for selfish reasons, are ill-treating Indians who are their fellow-subjects under a common Emperor, in a way which is bringing all the English race into disrepute in the eyes of the whole world.

BIDHUBHUSHAN MUKHERJEE,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 14th June 1913.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 14th June 1913.

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1902

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE PRESS IN INDIA

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st March 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45, years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Priya Nath Sen	2,000
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
*13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal	

* To be started on the 3rd June 1913.

LIST OF KATYUKUOWOKE ENGLISH AND
BY THE REMOVAL IN
ALLEGORIC BRANCH

Yours truly

No.	Name of Association	Where published	Year	Amount paid	Year
1	Amateur Dramatic Club	London	1890	100	1890
2	"Harmonies"	London	1891	100	1891
3	"London Theatre"	London	1892	100	1892
4	"London Theatre"	London	1893	100	1893
5	"London Theatre"	London	1894	100	1894
6	"London Theatre"	London	1895	100	1895
7	"London Theatre"	London	1896	100	1896
8	"London Theatre"	London	1897	100	1897
9	"London Theatre"	London	1898	100	1898
10	"London Theatre"	London	1899	100	1899
11	"London Theatre"	London	1900	100	1900
12	"London Theatre"	London	1901	100	1901
13	"London Theatre"	London	1902	100	1902
14	"London Theatre"	London	1903	100	1903
15	"London Theatre"	London	1904	100	1904
16	"London Theatre"	London	1905	100	1905
17	"London Theatre"	London	1906	100	1906
18	"London Theatre"	London	1907	100	1907
19	"London Theatre"	London	1908	100	1908
20	"London Theatre"	London	1909	100	1909
21	"London Theatre"	London	1910	100	1910
22	"London Theatre"	London	1911	100	1911
23	"London Theatre"	London	1912	100	1912
24	"London Theatre"	London	1913	100	1913
25	"London Theatre"	London	1914	100	1914
26	"London Theatre"	London	1915	100	1915
27	"London Theatre"	London	1916	100	1916
28	"London Theatre"	London	1917	100	1917
29	"London Theatre"	London	1918	100	1918
30	"London Theatre"	London	1919	100	1919
31	"London Theatre"	London	1920	100	1920
32	"London Theatre"	London	1921	100	1921
33	"London Theatre"	London	1922	100	1922
34	"London Theatre"	London	1923	100	1923
35	"London Theatre"	London	1924	100	1924
36	"London Theatre"	London	1925	100	1925
37	"London Theatre"	London	1926	100	1926
38	"London Theatre"	London	1927	100	1927
39	"London Theatre"	London	1928	100	1928
40	"London Theatre"	London	1929	100	1929
41	"London Theatre"	London	1930	100	1930
42	"London Theatre"	London	1931	100	1931
43	"London Theatre"	London	1932	100	1932
44	"London Theatre"	London	1933	100	1933
45	"London Theatre"	London	1934	100	1934
46	"London Theatre"	London	1935	100	1935
47	"London Theatre"	London	1936	100	1936
48	"London Theatre"	London	1937	100	1937
49	"London Theatre"	London	1938	100	1938
50	"London Theatre"	London	1939	100	1939
51	"London Theatre"	London	1940	100	1940
52	"London Theatre"	London	1941	100	1941
53	"London Theatre"	London	1942	100	1942
54	"London Theatre"	London	1943	100	1943
55	"London Theatre"	London	1944	100	1944
56	"London Theatre"	London	1945	100	1945
57	"London Theatre"	London	1946	100	1946
58	"London Theatre"	London	1947	100	1947
59	"London Theatre"	London	1948	100	1948
60	"London Theatre"	London	1949	100	1949
61	"London Theatre"	London	1950	100	1950
62	"London Theatre"	London	1951	100	1951
63	"London Theatre"	London	1952	100	1952
64	"London Theatre"	London	1953	100	1953
65	"London Theatre"	London	1954	100	1954
66	"London Theatre"	London	1955	100	1955
67	"London Theatre"	London	1956	100	1956
68	"London Theatre"	London	1957	100	1957
69	"London Theatre"	London	1958	100	1958
70	"London Theatre"	London	1959	100	1959
71	"London Theatre"	London	1960	100	1960
72	"London Theatre"	London	1961	100	1961
73	"London Theatre"	London	1962	100	1962
74	"London Theatre"	London	1963	100	1963
75	"London Theatre"	London	1964	100	1964
76	"London Theatre"	London	1965	100	1965
77	"London Theatre"	London	1966	100	1966
78	"London Theatre"	London	1967	100	1967
79	"London Theatre"	London	1968	100	1968
80	"London Theatre"	London	1969	100	1969
81	"London Theatre"	London	1970	100	1970
82	"London Theatre"	London	1971	100	1971
83	"London Theatre"	London	1972	100	1972
84	"London Theatre"	London	1973	100	1973
85	"London Theatre"	London	1974	100	1974
86	"London Theatre"	London	1975	100	1975
87	"London Theatre"	London	1976	100	1976
88	"London Theatre"	London	1977	100	1977
89	"London Theatre"	London	1978	100	1978
90	"London Theatre"	London	1979	100	1979
91	"London Theatre"	London	1980	100	1980
92	"London Theatre"	London	1981	100	1981
93	"London Theatre"	London	1982	100	1982
94	"London Theatre"	London	1983	100	1983
95	"London Theatre"	London	1984	100	1984
96	"London Theatre"	London	1985	100	1985
97	"London Theatre"	London	1986	100	1986
98	"London Theatre"	London	1987	100	1987
99	"London Theatre"	London	1988	100	1988
100	"London Theatre"	London	1989	100	1989

Yours truly

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

657. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* some time ago brought to the notice of the public the inhuman atrocities perpetrated by the British Guiana Police on some Indian coolies. The allegation against the latter was that they had, in resisting the lawful arrest of a few of their number, killed one of the policemen. For this alleged offence they were shot down in cold blood like cats and dogs, some 16 being killed on the spot and 40 wounded more or less grievously. It has since transpired after enquiry that the said policeman was killed, not by the coolies who were actually flying from their police assailants, but by a bullet from the armed police themselves, who were firing on the retreating coolies from behind! A blood-curdling account from an Indian, Dr. R. N. Sharma, L.M.S., George Town, British Guiana, as published in the current number of the *Modern Review*, will tell its own tale:—"The account has scarcely any parallel even in the darkest accounts of the darkest periods of human history."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th June 1913.

658. The *Bengalee* writes:—"The mass meeting of British Indians held at Johannesburg to protest against the South African Immigration Bill. African Immigration Bill was a characteristic demonstration eloquent of the inexhaustible fund of moral energy possessed by our fellow-countrymen of South Africa. They will not submit to gross injustice, they will not compromise with oppression and wrong, and that in the truly majestic oriental fashion. They will not oppose the force of evil to fight an evil, they do not harbour the least idea of revenge or retaliation, but they will set at work the quiet energy of the soul to secure the final triumph of a righteous cause. The resolution they passed in the recent mass meeting conclusively shows that they believe in nothing but moral force."

BENGALIN,
13th June 1913.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

659. This is, as matters now stand, observes the *Telegraph*, so far as the crime of dakaiti is concerned in the presidency of Bengal. And this is all the more startling as Bengal has always been regarded as the most peaceful province in the Indian Empire. The journal knows for certain that Lord Carmichael is a careful reader of newspapers, and that his lordship is never content with only perusing the cuttings placed before him by the Secretaries. It is, therefore, undoubted that His Excellency is fully aware of the daily dakaities that are taking place in every part of his extensive jurisdiction. Such being the case, the paper wonders that nothing tangible has so far been done to cope with this growing evil, which is the reverse of being complimentary to the unlimited resources and power of the British Government. If the whole of the Indian continent has been welded under one rule—under the shelter of the Union Jack and the protection of the British Lion, it is because of the peace and security that have been established. But if the subject people are victimised every day by midnight robbers and ruthless marauders after having been disarmed and emasculated by the Government, would it be the fault of the former if they feel despondent or grow restless and discontented? The journal puts this question to His Excellency, for it feels certain of his sympathy and kindness. The Bengal police is neither undermanned nor insufficiently provided with all the facilities any police force in the realm can justly claim. It has, again, a plethora of highly paid European officers who must be voted to be utterly inefficient when they fail miserably to afford protection to His Majesty's subjects. There are, again, able administrators and sympathetic rulers. Yet ones' lives and properties are as insecure as in the trans-frontier regions. Can there be a worse stigma on the administration? If Lord Carmichael succeeds, during his *régime*, in putting an effective stop to dakaities which have come to be daily occurrences, His Excellency will have earned the blessings of the

TELEGRAPH,
7th June 1913.

millions placed by an All-kind Providence under his charge. But to do this, he must travel out of the usual official groove and be prepared to weed out all undesirables from the police force of the province with the strictest severity. Let the Range Deputy Inspectors-General and the District Superintendents be warned that if 20 per cent. even of the dakaities go undetected within six months of their perpetration, the officers concerned would be sent Home bag and baggage without appeal or reference, and their places be given to those who are more able and efficient, and matters would quickly assume a better turn. No consideration, whether of race, religion or length of service, should be allowed to stand in the way of securing efficiency. The paper hopes these candid remarks will be received in the spirit they are offered—with a view to the removal of the deep stain on the British escutcheon.

BENGALUR,
11th June 1913.

660. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal has acted very wisely, the *Bengalee* thinks, in bringing it home to a European Police Sergeant that he cannot insult a respectable Indian gentleman with impunity.

The need of civility and tactfulness in a police officer.

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray was not allowed by a European Sergeant to enter the Howrah station pontoon by the gate used by first and second class passengers, on the pretext that it was reserved for Europeans. The Hon'ble Member's remonstrance that there was no written prohibition indicating the alleged character of the gate in question and that the passenger was a member of the Supreme Legislative Council had no effect on the Sergeant, who continued obdurate. Rai Sitanath Ray had, therefore, to elbow his way through the rush at the third class gate. He afterwards brought the matter to the notice of the Chief Secretary, with the result that the Inspector-General of Police after holding an enquiry has discharged the Sergeant, on the ground of incivility and want of tact. This is as it should be. The only safeguard against abuse of power is gentlemanly instinct. Those who are entrusted with the duty of maintaining discipline and order in public places should be scrupulously polite in their dealings with the public. The authorities have no idea of the amount of irritation caused by the rude and tactless conduct of police subordinates. Rightly or wrongly, the behaviour of the police, which forms the connecting link between the people and the Government, is taken to be an index to the character of the Government itself. The journal cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the necessity of humanising the police force and enabling the people to realize that their honour and self-respect also is as safe as their lives and properties. In the light of these considerations the paper cannot too highly praise the prompt action of the Chief Secretary in seeking to impress on the European section of the police force that they cannot afford to dispense with courteous treatment in dealing with Indians.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
9th June 1913.

661. *India* to hand by the last Mail wonders, writes the *Amrita Basar Patrika*; that Mr. Montagu should refuse a return "showing the number of death-sentences passed in India during the year 1912 for each province separately and the number of sentences revised or reversed by the highest judicial authority or by the executive Government," on the motion of Mr. Keir Hardie. Mr. Montagu replied that the preparation of a similar return for 1911 had entailed considerable work, and that the Secretary of State was not disposed to call upon the Government of India for a further return for 1912. In the first place the labour, says the paper, involved in the preparation of this simple return is actually of the most trifling character. It is furnished as a matter of routine by every High Court in India in their annual reports on the administration of justice. It is a matter of information which is always in the possession of Government. In point of fact similar information has been for several years past, and still is, being supplied by the Secretary of State for all Crown Colonies and Dependencies under the British Government. It is only in respect of India that objection is taken. In the second place, it may be pointed out that in the statistical abstract relating to British India, statistics are annually published which enable

the figures required in the return to be compiled with a very small amount of trouble. And if this statistical abstract were brought up to date, it would not really be necessary to call for any further return. This valuable little handbook is, however, always hopelessly in arrear, and in the volume which was brought out in March 1913, the figures are given for 1910 and for no later date. It appears, therefore, that in default of any further help from the India Office the journal shall have to wait for the figures of 1912 until the spring of 1915.

662. Referring to a case of assault by a European upon a highly respectable and wealthy Bombay merchant, the *Bengalee* remarks that the Magistrate has recorded his judgment in this case, passing severe strictures on the conduct of the accused (one Mr. Evans) and inflicting on him a fine of Rs. 30. The facts are briefly these. The accused pleaded guilty to roughness, but not to the charge of assault. The charge, however, was proved to the hilt by the evidence of the liftman, who corroborated the complainant's story. It was thus a cowardly assault aggravated by an untruth. The time has come when Europeans in this country must recognize Indians as their fellow-subjects. The Royal Visit has produced a healthy change in this direction, and in the heart of Anglo-Indian society a tendency is rapidly developing to regard the Indian as a brother and a fellow-subject. Nevertheless there are Europeans cast in a coarser mould, who keep up the old and vanishing tradition, and the accused in the case is one of them. The accused said in the course of the examination "that 'natives' should always have the decency to make room for Europeans," at which proposition the Magistrate was greatly taken aback. The journal is, however, thankful to note that Mr. Evans belongs to a type that is rapidly disappearing and will soon become as extinct as the dodo.

BENGALUR,
11th June 1913.

A case of assault at Bombay. remarks that the Magistrate has recorded his judgment in this case, passing severe strictures on the conduct of the accused (one Mr. Evans) and inflicting on him a fine of Rs. 30. The facts are briefly these. The accused pleaded guilty to roughness, but not to the charge of assault. The charge, however, was proved to the hilt by the evidence of the liftman, who corroborated the complainant's story. It was thus a cowardly assault aggravated by an untruth. The time has come when Europeans in this country must recognize Indians as their fellow-subjects. The Royal Visit has produced a healthy change in this direction, and in the heart of Anglo-Indian society a tendency is rapidly developing to regard the Indian as a brother and a fellow-subject. Nevertheless there are Europeans cast in a coarser mould, who keep up the old and vanishing tradition, and the accused in the case is one of them. The accused said in the course of the examination "that 'natives' should always have the decency to make room for Europeans," at which proposition the Magistrate was greatly taken aback. The journal is, however, thankful to note that Mr. Evans belongs to a type that is rapidly disappearing and will soon become as extinct as the dodo.

663. Assaults on Indians by Europeans are unhappily, observes the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, not rare occurrences. But there are certain remarkable circumstances attending the

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
13th June 1913.

Ibid. Bombay case of N. H. Fatchilla *versus* Evans, which has already become notorious as the "lift assault case." In this case the complainant, a nephew of the late Mr. J. Tyabjee, was assaulted by the accused Evans wantonly and without any provocation. And what was the brunt of the former's offence? Why, nothing more than this, that he had entered the lift first and would not carry out the behests of the latter, who came afterwards, but to whom the sight of an Indian getting into the lift before him acted like a red rag. The Court found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 30 only, commenting also on his defiant attitude even in court. Whatever may be said regarding the adequacy or otherwise of the sentence, the one relieving feature of the case has been the chorus of condemnation with which the cowardly conduct of the accused has been characterised by all sections of the public, not only Indian but also Europeans (including even the *Statesman*). This is indeed a pleasant surprise to the journal, and one sincerely hopes it is only an earnest of better things to come.

BENGALUR,
13th June 1913.

664. So the partition of the Police Court is, writes the *Bengalee*, an accomplished fact, though for a year for the present. It is an experiment worth trying if the final decision is really made to depend on its result, and not on "what is done is done," which unfortunately is the tendency of all administrations. The broken-up Police Court will have one of its parts in Chowringhee and another in Nimtolla. The journal hopes this will act as a deterrent to the litigants of the northern quarter, with whom the associations of Nimtolla have always something repulsive about them. The *Statesman* warns the Government that the residents of Chowringhee are not likely to tolerate a criminal court in their midst. Be that as it may, the paper asks the Calcutta public to be on the alert and watch this new experiment of decentralisation of magisterial authority without being absolutely dependent on the reports of the Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police, upon which apparently the Government will solely rely.

(d)—Education.

665. The high number of successful students at the last Matriculation Examination brings to prominence, observes the *Herald*, how secondary education is rapidly expanding in Bengal, throwing greater responsibility upon the Education Department and the University, year after year. The colleges

HERALD,
6th June 1913.

No accommodation for 1900
Matriulates

have hardly room enough for the large numbers that have passed this year. The University notified in last Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette* the number of sections that will be opened in each of the Calcutta colleges, and laid down therein that the maximum number of students in each section is to be 150. Calculating on this basis it will be found that the Calcutta colleges have accommodation for not more than 2,200 new students, I.S.C. and I.A. included. In addition to these the mufassal colleges in Bengal, Bihar and Burma, numbering about 25, may absorb about 3,000 more, so that the total accommodation for this year's Matriculates falls short of the requirement by no less than 1,737. Supposing that of this number about 537 will take to other walks of life, still as large a number as 1,200 can in no way be accounted for. Besides the journal based its calculation on the utmost capacity of each college, which can never be attained owing to the peculiar difficulty of arranging for the teaching of different combinations of subjects of study. There are also other difficulties owing to insufficient boarding accommodation, size of class rooms, number of professors, etc., still further restricting admission of new students.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA.
9th June 1913.

666. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* had supposed Sir Alfred Croft had retired from the bustle and turmoil of the world

Sir Alfred Croft on the late jobbery in the Educational Department.

and assumed something like *Banaprastha* or hermitage, so far as that is possible in the West.

But the journal sees the late jobbery in the Educational Department has brought him out of his cloistered seclusion and elicited a condemnation from him. In matters like this the views of a veteran like Sir Alfred should always command the greatest attention. But the thing is—is it the violated principle or the supersession of Mr. James that has made him break his vow of silence? People, however, are not wanting, who shrewdly suspect that the other end of the string which is making him dance is at Chowringhee. Else how is it that his mental cup, which is now brimming over with righteous indignation, was simply full of the void of philosophic indifference when it was a Basu or a Mukharji that was superseded and not a James? The answer to this question will furnish the "open sesame" to the mystery of Sir Alfred's sudden descent into the arena.

BENGALUR,
13th June 1913.

667. The *Bengalee* has already drawn attention to the injustice which is

An impending jobbery in the Education Department.

about to be done to an Indian by the appointment of a European to the Personal Assistantship to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, which has

hitherto been held by Indian gentlemen of proved merit. The late Babu Ambica Charan Basu held this appointment for a number of years and was Sir Alfred Croft's right-hand man. Babu Kunja Bihari Basu was employed in this capacity for nearly 10 years and enjoyed the fullest confidence of Sir Alexander Pedler. The present incumbent, Rai Sahib Haradhan Basu, has occupied the post for eight years. He was selected for this post by Sir Archdale Earle, a no mean judge of merit. The title of Rai Sahib conferred on him in January last bears ample testimony to the character of the work he has done under Government in various capacities, especially in his present post. If the Indian community has hitherto been able to furnish capable men to fill this post, the journal fails to see why a young European with barely 10 years' experience should now be selected for it. The gentlemen named were appointed to the post after they had gained experience in subordinate capacities. Mr. Finnigan was, for a short time, a teacher in one of the European Schools at Kurseong, from where he came to the Director's office a few years ago. May it be asked what he has done to merit this special consideration? If he has done anything extraordinary, let him be employed in a capacity where European talent is required. The paper has already observed that by his education and previous experience of the work in the Director's office, where he was Head Assistant under Sir Alexander Pedler and Sir Archdale Earle, Babu Aghore Nath Banarji, M.A., is eminently fitted for this post. During the time Babu Aghore Nath Banarji was Head Assistant in the Director's office Mr. Finnigan was his assistant. It has just come to light that this young man was promoted the other day from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 a month, superseding men in the grades of Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 who are graduates of ripe scholarship. Among the men whom Mr. Finnigan superseded was Babu Surendra Nath Sinha, B.A., an Assistant in that office, who is a gentleman of acknowledged merit, and is senior to Mr. Finnigan by many years. The journal thought that such jobberies were impossible in the Education Department. But what

combination on the part of their employes, who are never allowed to make any joint petition in respect of their grievances. The journal thinks it is rather too late in the day to depend on the broken reed of "divide and rule" policy. Everybody is now cognizant of his right, and the threat to replace the railway-men by *ex*-soldiers" and "submissive Indians" will only prove the proverbial Dame Partington's mop. The fact is that nobody, however high placed, can now afford to mount a high horse and point his finger of scorn even to the meanest of men. In Australia there have, of late, been a series of strikes, to the greatest possible inconvenience of the local public. But the fact is there that the local public, though they themselves are the greatest sufferers, have shown their fullest sympathy with the strikers.

(h)—General.

672. What the recommendations of the Nicholson Committee are and

The report of the Nicholson Committee.

how far the Government is going to accept them are questions, writes the *Herald*, on which the general public have absolutely no information. They can,

of course, guess, and guesses have indeed been made in certain quarters calling forth an amount of alarmist cries regarding the security of India for which there appears to be hardly any justification. The Committee has finished its enquiry and submitted its report to the Government of India, but the journal learns from Mr. Montagu's reply to a question on the matter that it will not be published. The Committee was appointed by the Government of India to enquire about its army administration, but then there is nothing to show that the Government of India wanted it to devise means for the disbanding of its British troops. The *Times*, however, is unhappy because Lord Nicholson by "an invidious advantage of a casting vote" managed to prepare what it is pleased "by courtesy" to call a majority report. Britain's military policy in India has undergone rapid changes more as a result of such foolish cries and interested criticisms than as a result of a natural and necessary expansion. And the result of it all has been that army charges have gone up consistently till they had reached 32 crores in 1910, that is, double of what they were 20 years before. Now the army in India has been more or less on a peace footing. The Army Commission of 1884 recorded its opinion that whether on peace or war footing an army of 60,000 British troops and 12,000 Indian troops was quite sufficient. But the Panjdeh scare was started the next year, and it furnished an excuse for an addition of 10,000 British and 20,000 Indian troops. Thus it has been all along, owing mainly to the fads of military "experts" of varying worth, unsettling the settled policy, being consistent only in the direction of increase of military expenditure, pushing up the figure at 32 crores annually. Again, this huge amount, 32 crores of rupees or thereabout annually, is all Indian money, although the purposes for which it is spent are not all Indian. Indeed, the policy regulating India's military expenditure is admittedly more Imperial than Indian.

673. Under the régime of Mr. Monteth and Mr. Hogg, the Postal Department came, observes the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, to be

The Postal Department.

gradually filled up with Europeans and Eurasians.

Not only were the chief appointments made over to these, but several of them were converted into a close preserve for the members of the Civil Service, though this department, under the rule of 1877, should have been mainly manned by the children of the soil on account of its purely non-political character. But though a quarter of a century has passed away since the last Public Service Commission submitted its report, there has been very little change in this respect. Nearly two-thirds of offices carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and upwards, which should, in justice, have been held by natives of India, were in the occupation of Europeans. It is quite true that several of these Europeans were Eurasians, who were entitled to hold these posts. But the journal believes their number was very small and their qualifications of a doubtful nature. The departmental witnesses before the Commission sought to controvert the position taken up by Babu Matilal in respect of much larger employment of Indians in the Postal Department on several grounds. For instance, it was suggested that

HERALD,
8th June 1913.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
13th June 1913.

in matters of organization and control the Europeans were superior to the Indians. This contention was hardly worth consideration when the educational qualifications of both classes of officers were taken into calculation. Indeed, with the exception of a few, the uncovenanted high officers of the Postal Department could not then, and possibly even now, boast of any proper education. Continuing its comments in its issue of the 13th instant, the journal remarks that it is, as regards the question of pay, struck by the irresistible fact that while there is plethora on one hand, there is poverty or starvation on the other. All the highest appointments in both the Postal and Telegraph Departments carry high salaries, but the subordinate employes are in receipt of only starvation wages. It is of paramount importance, both on the score of administrative efficiency and justice to the employes, that there should be a redistribution of the scale of salaries. The Director-General gets Rs. 3,500, the Postmasters-General get up to Rs. 2,250, and so do the Directors of the Telegraph Department. Of course these posts are beyond the reach of the Indians. Then, while the Postal Superintendents get only up to Rs. 600, their compeers in the Telegraph Department are in receipt of Rs. 1,250. The curiosity is all the greater when one comes to the lowest strata of the service. Sub and Branch Postmasters have to live on wages which are bare starvation allowances; yet they are so honest that, though they have to deal every day of their lives with large sums of money and valuable articles, defalcations among them or the still more wretchedly paid peons who distribute money order remittances, are very small. The reward for their honesty should certainly not be starvation. Now that Government has revised the scale of pay in many departments in view of the increased cost of living, it is imperative that the pay and prospects of postal subordinates should be improved. As for the chief appointments, the Director-Generalships may be reserved for a member of the Civil Service, though the journal believes that an Indian can also successfully control the Postal Department. Of the two Deputy Director-Generalships, one might be held by a Civilian as training ground for the Director-Generalship. But the other and the ten Postmaster-Generalships should all be reserved for officers of the department in consonance with the rules of 1879. Of these, eight at least should be listed as belonging to natives of India "by race as well as by blood." The posts of Deputy Postmasters-General and Assistant Directors-General, including Inspectors-General of the Railway Mail Service, should be reserved for Indians, pure and statutory. With regard to Superintendents, at least 75 per cent. or three-fourths of these offices should be reserved for pure Indians, as in point of education they are superior to statutory Indians. These Superintendents have usually charge of two districts and have to mix on equal terms with District Judges, Magistrates, Police Superintendents and Civil Surgeons; besides they exercise large administrative powers and possess larger patronage than even the officials named above. Their present pay should, therefore, be increased and they should have a time-scale of salary as has recently been fixed for the Forest Department, commencing on Rs. 250 and rising to Rs. 1,000 in fifteen years by annual increments of Rs. 40. The increased cost should be met from the revenue of the Post Office, which, as the Commission of 1851 suggested, should be spent on improvement of the service and not be claimed by the Government for purposes of general administration. Now as to Presidency Postmasterhips. It is a curious fact that all the three Presidency Postmasterhips form a monopoly for Europeans and Eurasians. They should be thrown open to the most deserving among the gazetted Postmasters irrespective of caste, colour or creed. As regards gazetted Postmasters, the proportion of Indians and Eurasians should be in the ratio of three-fourths and one-fourth, not only because of their respective numbers in the population, but also because the qualities necessary for making successful Postmasters are possessed more by the former than the latter.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
12th June 1912.

674. It is impossible, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, from the meagre summary of Renter, to form an accurate idea of the discussion in the House of Lords on the proposed Sanitary Services for India. This, however, seems to be certain, that there was something of a tug-of-war, with Lord Middleton tugging at the Sanitary Commissioner end and Lord Crewe at the Director-General of Medical Service end. So far as the Indian people are

has been stated is a fact. The paper is sure that with a nobleman of Lord Carmichael's sense of justice at the helm of the Government of Bengal, a jobbery of this kind will not be perpetrated in the Education Department. The journal earnestly appeals to His Excellency, and it is sure its appeal will not go in vain.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

668. The very name Krishnagar recalls to the memory of the *Bengalee* the havoc which malaria, cholera and other dreadful epidemics have worked in the place. Even Insanitary Krishnagar.

now the town, true to its traditions, continues to be the happy hunting ground of those fell diseases. The journal knows of many gentlemen who own comfortable and beautiful houses in the town of Krishnagar, living as permanent exiles in Calcutta for fear of contracting malaria even by a short stay in their native place. Krishnagar is a historic town. Raja Krishna Chandra and his court will be long remembered by the Bengalis as the first brilliant star in their literary galaxy. That such a town should be handed over to death and disease is a thought that fills the mind with sadness. The paper therefore once more asks the Government to relax their usual rule of sanitary grant in the case of this town and see the water-supply scheme through. The town has fallen on evil times so far as wealth is concerned. The Maharaja of Krishnagar, though still occupying a distinguished social position, is not the wealthiest among zamindars. The zamindars of Krishnagar are mostly the natives of other districts. The few local landlords do not command so much cash as to be able to make any substantial contribution to the water-works fund. The Government therefore must bear the chief share of the burden of expenditure if the sanitation of Krishnagar is to be improved by an up-to-date system of water-supply. Even a beginning cannot be made unless the Government advances a lakh towards the initial cost and another fifty thousand as a loan. The demand may appear to be a little too excessive, but Bengal will not grudge Krishnagar a lion's share of the sanitary grant which the Government has in its gift.

669. How recklessly the money of the rate-payers of Calcutta is being wasted may be judged, remarks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, from the flooded condition of its streets during the rains. Last week's continuous down-pour was no doubt exceptional; but, as a rule, the roads in many localities remain under water for hours after every heavy shower. The cause of this state of things was, a few weeks ago, explained by the Chairman of the Corporation. It is that the capacity of the sewers to carry off flood-water is only equal to a rainfall of half an inch per hour over short periods without flooding. But a rainfall of twice that amount is an ordinary occurrence. So the only hope of coping with heavy precipitation is by doubling the capacity of the sewers, and that, said the Chairman, according to the opinion of the Chief Engineer, "was a very big proposition." And who built these model sewers? They were all great engineers imported from England at an enormous cost—Messrs. Clarke, Hughes, Kimber, Buckley, Deverill, Balb, Hill, and McCabe. They were each paid Rs. 2,500 a month, but, apparently, the defective condition of the sewers never struck these experts, or, if it did, they took no steps to remedy it. The journal fancies heavy falls of rain were as common in their time as they are now, and yet they were so careless and indifferent as not to notice that the capacity of the sewers they were constructing would be utterly insufficient to carry off the flood-waters of the streets. Their want of foresight, causing misery and untold sufferings to tens of thousands of citizens, amounts to "criminal folly" as a contemporary says, and, the journal may add, criminal waste of public money. What a confession that the princely-paid and often warmly eulogised engineer experts of the Corporation were so ignorant as to be incapable of estimating accurately for the drainage of the city! And the Chairman's statement that the reconstruction of the sewers on a larger scale means a "big" affair is a poor consolation to the rate-payers who have already paid heavily for them, and

BENGALER,
10th June 1912.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th June 1912.

carries no hope for future improvement. One of the reasons why the Calcutta streets are flooded is perhaps due to this fact. Previously the rain-water was discharged through the sewers into the Ganges and the canal, but this has been stopped, as our sewers carry both sewage and storm-water and foul the Ganges and the canal. Under the previous arrangement, the flood-water was speedily carried away, and the streets were rendered dry very shortly. Now the flood-water of the town is discharged only into the Dhapa lake, and hence the roads remain under water for a considerably long time. The remedy obviously lies in having two sets of sewers, one carrying the storm-water into the Ganges and the canal, and the other all the sewage into Dhapa. But this is also a very costly project.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
13th June 1913.

670. Referring to the one important passage in the portion devoted to the water-supply in the Government Resolution on the Calcutta municipal administration, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks it certainly ought not to be passed by in silence. Another instrument for harassing the rate-payers is going to be forged. But have the authorities calculated what this will mean? Will not the remedy prove worse than the disease? "An efficient waste preventive staff, with a capable superintendent" (presumably a fatly-paid European) at its head, will mean an addition of thousands of rupees more of the rate-payers' money to the municipal budget. And fixing of meters "on all houses where there is waste," fancied or real, will also mean lots more of current coin. Where is the guarantee that all this additional expenditure will not be more than the saving, if any, resulting from the prevention of the so-called wastage, not to speak of the trouble and harassment the poor rate-payers will have to undergo at the hands of the new-fangled waste prevention staff? And it would be idle to deny, moreover, that, after all is said and done, and in spite of the most elaborate machinery for waste prevention, some amount of waste would be inevitable, having regard to the habits and conditions of the mass of the rate-payers as well as the irregular supply for which the Corporation alone is responsible. The journal trusts the public of Calcutta will not be slow or late in raising their firm protest against the proposed measure. The resolution winds up with the customary eulogy to the Corporation for "maintaining Calcutta in its position as the premier city of India." The paper regrets, however, to have to say that the rate-payers themselves, the party most vitally interested, will not, with all deference to the Local Government, be disposed to endorse this high encomium. Whatever be the other improvements that might have been effected, a city ill deserves the appellation of "the premier city" in the country as long as its inhabitants, pouring about a crore of rupees into the coffers of the Corporation, have to undergo the troubles due to the irregularity in the supply of water, to wade through the streets in knee-deep water after every tolerably heavy shower, and lastly, to put up with the danger and nuisance embodied in that standing disgrace to all civilized cities, the Municipal Conservancy Railway of Circular Road, which the Government itself has condemned unequivocally.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BENGALUR.
10th June 1913.

671. Strikes, writes the *Bengalee*, are the order of the day, but in India every phenomenon must have its peculiar complications. Here the first formula of work on the part of men in authority is "Never given in." Whenever there is friction between the Anglo-Indian authorities and their subordinates, in any public or private concern, the Anglo-Indian Press advises "pride in the port and defiance in the eye" and thus makes confusion worse confounded. The recent trouble on the Madras railway line began with the management's refusal to recognize the Amalgamated Society as a lawful organization. If the railway employes or for the matter of that any other body of employes organize themselves into a representative society for the betterment of their lot, why should not the authorities regard it as a perfectly legitimate agency of self-improvement, and why should they seek to put it down in every possible way? The railway authorities seem to have a peculiar dread of

concerned, however, they are not much interested in this difference on the point, for it matters little to them whether the Sanitary Commissioner be subordinate or not to the Director-General. But it is something that Lord Middleton laid stress on one point, viz., that, while there was improvement effected in the health of the army, the figures regarding the civil population must fill them with concern.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

675. Referring to the report of the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the 24-Parganas District Muhammadan Association that has lately adopted the name of the 24-Parganas District Moslem League, the

The 24-Parganas District Moslem League.

MUSALMAN,
6th June 1913.

Mussalman thinks that this will go to show that the annual meeting of the League is a yearly conference at which questions affecting not only the Muhammadans of the district but the people of the district as a whole are discussed. The resolutions that are passed at meetings of provincial public bodies in India cannot generally be distinguished from those adopted at All-India organizations, and the same is the case with district or local public bodies too. The 24-Parganas District Moslem League has made it a point to take up local questions and try to redress local grievances only, and address the authorities on matters in which the Muhammadans, or the people, of the district only are concerned. Of course as Muhammadans and Indians the members of the League may, or will, sometimes discuss larger questions affecting them, but as a rule their activities will be confined to local affairs only, and this is indicated by the resolutions passed by them on Sunday, 1st June. However, the journal hopes the representations of the League will meet with sympathetic consideration at the hands of the local authorities. Sometimes local grievances are not removed for want of proper representation, and the 24-Parganas District League will render valuable assistance to the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division by keeping them informed of the grievances and the needs and requirements of the people of the district, specially of the Muhammadans. The League has come forward to co-operate with the local authorities, and what is required of the latter is a little practical sympathy.

676. An idle brain is said to be the devil's workshop. But there are other brains, remarks the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, by no means idle, that can, with still greater reason,

The suffragists.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
7th June 1913.

arrogate to themselves that importance and dignity. Take, for instance, the brain of the suffragist. Who knew any other place than the devil's own workshop could have such incalculable capacities for unmitigated devilry as the suffragist brain is exhibiting? Assault and battery, letter-box burning and house-burning, window-smashing and bomb-throwing, *et hoc genus omne*, are being forged in amazingly quick succession from its everburning furnaces. And the latest product turned out by the prolific manufacturers seems to be the Derby-spoiling brand. One of the notorious militant suffragists actually charged the King's racing horse full tilt at the last Derby race. It struck her like a canon-ball and hurled her some yards off. Her object was no doubt to spoil the race by an accident to herself as well as to defy His Majesty through his horse. Now the nearest approach to this known to India is the feat of the man who cut off his own nose to spoil the amusements of a rival *yatra* party. But the Western suffragist, in this as in many other respects, can give her Eastern brothers and sisters a good many points.

677. Here is a story hailing from Upper Egypt, which officials invested with the power of life and death, may read, the

A murder case in Upper Egypt.

Amrita Basar Patrika thinks, with profit for the

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
10th June 1913.

moral it teaches. It has a romantic complexion about it, disclosing how an innocent man was condemned to death for murder, and how his innocence was proved almost at the foot of the gallows. A very rich landowner was found dead on his doorstep. An enquiry was opened, and his two brothers accused a certain Omran Mahmoud and his son of the crime, which they swore they saw them commit. The accused men protested their innocence, but despite

the desperate and eloquent efforts of their Advocate, Omran Mahmoud was sentenced to death and his son to imprisonment for life, and the date of the execution was fixed. The Advocate for the defence then sent in a petition for the commutation of the death sentence to the Khedive. Time passed, and he heard nothing as to the fate of his petition. The day before that fixed for the execution the Advocate determined to approach higher quarters. Just as he was about to proceed on this errand, two men were shown into his office. They were the brothers of the murdered man, and they had come to confess to him that their evidence had been false, and that Omran Mahmoud and his son were innocent of the murder of their brother! They then divulged the name of the real murderer, who was at once arrested, and on the eve of the execution Omran Mahmoud and his son were told of what had happened.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
11th June 1913.

678. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* writes that in presiding over a literary meeting at Darjeeling in which a paper was read on 'Home Alpinus in India,' tracing the physical relationship of the broad heads on Syrian Speech in Bengal with the Syrian broad heads of Europe and Central Asia, His Excellency is reported to have made a felicitous and kind observation which cannot fail to go straight to the heart of every Bengali. After the paper was read His Excellency pleasingly remarked that "he himself was broad-headed and was proud to be related with the broad-headed Bengali people." Yes, His Excellency is not only "broad-headed" but *broad-hearted* too, another common bond between him and the Bengali. That is why the people of Bengal cannot now and then resist the impulse of opening out their hearts to His Excellency,—an impulse, alas! which short-sighted and mischievous people fail not to misrepresent and misinterpret in season and out of season.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 14th June 1913.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 25 of 1913,

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

CORRIGENDUM.

THE number of the Weekly Report on Indian Newspapers, Part I, dated the 31st May, 7th June and 14th June 1913, should be read as 22, 23 and 24 instead of 21, 22 and 23, respectively.

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11, CAMAC STREET,
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